

LONG DELAY OF GERMAN ANSWER CAUSES CONCERN AT WASHINGTON

Administration Officials Fear
Reply Will Not Be Frank
Agreement to Demands of
United States.

KAISER'S EMBASSY IS STILL OPTIMISTIC

Believe Submarine Commanders
Are Already in Receipt
of Orders to Modify Methods
of Warfare.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, May 2.—Two weeks have passed since the United States dispatched to Germany its note demanding that an abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare immediately be declared and effected, and tonight the state department still was without any definite information indicating that the demand would be complied with.

As the days go by and no reply comes from Berlin, and Ambassador Gerard sends no word regarding the attitude of the German government, an air of grave concern is beginning to manifest itself in administration circles. Privately no attempt is made to conceal a contrary feeling and this feeling is certain to become more pronounced unless some definite news is forthcoming overnight.

Argument Expected.

It is felt here that the very length of time which has been consumed by the German government in preparing a reply in itself indicates that the communication will not take the shape of a simple response to the direct and clear-cut issue raised in the American note. It is feared that the reply is likely to assume an argumentative character, which can scarcely be regarded as meeting the requirements of the United States.

Persons in close touch with affairs at the German embassy, however, continue to express themselves as being positive that Germany will make concessions to the United States, which will prevent the breaking off of diplomatic relations. They say the Berlin government has been advised that the United States meant just what it said in its note and was not prepared to enter into any negotiations on the subject of submarine warfare until present methods had been abandoned.

It is felt in German circles that Germany certainly will abandon operations objectionable to the United States, at least pending negotiations on the subject. In this connection, it is pointed out that there even is a possibility that instructions to this end already have been issued to submarine commanders, there not having been reported during the last few days attacks which could be complained of. It is reiterated that all messages from the Berlin foreign office clearly indicate that Germany is most anxious to preserve friendly relations with the United States.

Heretofore, Mr. Gerard has kept Secretary Lansing and President Wilson fully advised not only in regard to official developments but in regard to the probabilities in advance of governmental action and court gossip as well. In this crisis he has made no report whatever respecting his conferences with Emperor William.

Of course, it is realized that the absence of Mr. Gerard from Berlin probably without his code book and his probable reluctance to entrust confidential communications to the German military telegraphs, may have accounted for the absence of reports. High officials tonight earnestly expressed the hope that a dispatch from the ambassador would be received by tomorrow.

Secretary Lansing had no information to lay before the cabinet at today's meeting and the situation was discussed only briefly. It was the first time in weeks that the secretary had appeared at a session of the cabinet, without a portfolio filled with reports and memoranda.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE.
Estimated debate on rural credits bill.

Vice President Marshall sent the naval affairs committee a letter from Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, criticizing Secretary Daniels.

Adjourned at 5:40 p. m. to noon Wednesday.

Resumed debate on the agricultural bill.

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, May 2.—New Mexico: Wednesday fair, preceded by rain northeast portion; Thursday fair.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum temperature, 60 degrees; minimum, 30 degrees; range, 30 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 49 degrees; south wind; partly cloudy; trace of rain and snow.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.
Yesterday
\$70,284.57.

minister, at the reopening of the sitting of the budget committee of the reichstag today, said the government had not yet reached a decision with regard to the situation that had arisen from the American note to Germany regarding Germany's submarine campaign. As soon as the imperial chancellor returned from headquarters, Herr von Jagow added, he would give the committee definite information.

The foreign minister said the government, in view of the importance of the American question, would have been glad to make a statement today regarding the status of the problem, but that for the reason stated this was impossible.

MEXICAN RAILROADS AGAIN IN OPERATION

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
El Paso, May 2.—General Gavira, commander of the Juarez garrison, today received word from Torreon that repairs on the Mexican Central railroad between Torreon and Aguas Calientes will be completed tomorrow, establishing direct communication between Juarez, Mexico City and Guadalajara for the first time since Villa evacuated Zacatecas in his retreat north in June, 1915. The repairs included restoration of the big bridge over the Pinarillas canyon south of Torreon.

FRENCH DRIVE GERMANS FROM FIRST TRENCHES

Considerable Ground Is Gained
From Teutons at Several
Points by Strong Offensive
of Joffre's Forces.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Paris, May 2 (12:15 p. m.).—In a strong attack on German positions southeast of Fort Douaumont, on the Verdun front last night, the French captured a first line German trench 500 meters long, the war office announced this afternoon, and took 199 men prisoners.

West of the river Meuse activity of the artillery continued through the night from the Avocourt region to Dead Man's hill.

The war office also announced that in their attacks on April 29 and 30 on the north slope of Dead Man's hill, the French gained German trenches over a front of about 1,000 meters and a distance of 300 to 600 meters.

The text of the statement follows: "South of the Somme a surprise attack upon one of our smaller positions was successfully repulsed."

"In the Champagne we bombarded enemy supply trains."

"In the Argonne strong German reconnaissance was dispersed."

"West of the Meuse, artillery activity continued last night from the region of Avocourt as far as Dead Man's hill."

"Further information brings to us knowledge that the actions conducted by us on the 25th and 26th of April, on the northern slope of Dead Man's hill, resulted in our getting possession of about 1,000 meters of first position trenches of the enemy for a depth of between 300 and 600 metres."

"East of the Meuse yesterday French troops delivered a spirited attack southeast of Fort Douaumont and occupied a first line German trench extending about 500 metres and at the same time took about 100 prisoners."

"There have been artillery exchanges in the Woevre."

LAST WORD NOT YET SPOKEN ON SUBMARINES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Berlin, May 2 (2:15 p. m., via London, 3:20 p. m.).—The last word has not yet been spoken regarding the United States' note to the United States, says the well-informed Lokai Anzeiger.

Other newspapers, including the Morgenpost and the Vossische Zeitung, say, however, that the deliberations at headquarters were carried to a point where the actual work of writing the text of the reply may now be begun. They picture in Berlin will accompany the framing of the answer. These further deliberations doubtless are what the Lokai Anzeiger has in mind, saying the last word has not yet been spoken.

Birrell to Resign.
London, May 2 (2:04 a. m.).—It is expected, says the London morning papers, that the resignation of some of the members of the Irish administration, including Augustine Birrell, first secretary for Ireland, and Sir Matthew Nathan, under-secretary to the lord lieutenant, will be announced in the course of a few days.

EITHER HUGHES OR ROOSEVELT IS SURE TO BE G.O.P. NOMINEE

Favorite Sons Rapidly Being
Discarded to Find Man Be-
lieved Able to Defeat Wood-
row Wilson.

COLONEL PREFERRED BY MANY MACHINE LEADERS

Remarkable Political Develop-
ment Is Call for Man Who
Formerly Split Party as One
Best Able to Reunite It.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Washington, May 2.—The coming presidential campaign refuses to settle down. The bird of promise will not alight, but circles about high in the heavens.

The politicians are craning their necks like the Londoner with Zeppelins, unable to determine whether the bird is about to be thrown down a bomb on them or on the other crowd. Oldtimers on the republican side liken the situation to the pre-convention campaigns of 1876 and 1888. In both years there was a string of favorite sons. In each a compromise candidate was chosen, Hayes in 1876 and Harrison in 1888. The former had hard sledding, and the election was in doubt for weeks after the balloting, and in fact was not decided until in February of the following year, when the famous 87 commission made its report, seating Hayes. Then he won only by one vote in the electoral college.

Harrison had it easier in 1888. The tariff issue elected him, but the inherent weakness of the man as a leader came out in 1892 when the Minneapolis convention renominated him. Grover Cleveland, running for the third time, bowled him over easily.

The republican leaders now say that it is unsafe, judging from these two instances, to take a candidate who is not known and adaptable to a large portion of the party from the start. In this judgment they rule out all the favorite sons, Borah, Burton, Cummins, Eastbrook, Fairbanks and Sherman, in alphabetical order. They are too weak at the start, and the candidate against them is too well known and too well entrenched to take a chance that their alleged virtues may be painted in such glowing colors that the people will make their names household words in three months.

Want Fighting Leader.

The leaders agree that it must be somebody who will begin the offensive on Wilson from the start and keep it up. Obviously, they say, this will be impossible if the party has to put in half of the campaign explaining who the candidate is.

On the other hand, they cannot agree on a leader who is guileless of obscurity. There are two men in sight, Theodore Roosevelt and Justice C. E. Hughes.

The fact of the matter is that a large number of the old machine leaders otherwise known as "organization men," want Roosevelt this time. They want him because the colonel can be depended on to take the offensive and keep it from the jump.

In 1912 he bolted the republicans, had both parties on his back and yet he kept them from defending themselves up to the day of election. That campaign gave the old guard, men like Penrose, Crane, Townsend of Michigan and a host of others such deadly fear of having to face Roosevelt again that they want him or are willing to take him in order to have this dynamic force on their side, shooting shrapnel, high explosives and asphyxiating gases at the opposition.

What Hughes Men Say.

The more conservative republicans, the quieter type, the men of party loyalty who have not forgotten Roosevelt's bolt, want Justice Hughes. They picture him the ideal candidate. They can see nothing to it but a romp into power with this man as their leader.

And Hughes does advertise well. He was a vote-getter in New York. He pleased the best element of the community with a high-grade, clean, vigorous and effective administration. He showed power on the stump when he went before the people on his racetrack gills. Again that national campaign of 1908 when Taft was having a hard time with the labor vote, Hughes made a speech in Ohio which proved the proper irritant. It was a cold, cutting, destructive analysis of William J. Bryan's proposals for curtailing the trusts. It turned the eyes of the business world on Bryan and showed him up as the man of impracticable, dangerous dreamer of the 14 to 1 days. It did much to smooth the path of William Howard Taft to the White House.

Silence Embarrassing.

It is not necessary to say anything about the difficulty of getting Hughes into the race. That has been debated over and over. The only answer is that Hughes cannot decide beforehand. He can say after it is done whether he will accept. This is the residuum of opinion as to the much mooted question, "Will Hughes run?"

How Wilson Stands.

Of Wilson it may be said with truth that, starting with all the newspapers in the land pulling for him, he will end his first term without a newspaper friend on earth. All because of temperament. It was Chauncey M. Depew who said humorously at a dinner in Washington not long ago that Benjamin Harrison had the reputation of being the coldest man ever elected to the presidency—up to his

Five Zeppelins Again Raid Coast of Great Britain

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Pueblo, Colo., May 2 (12:15 a. m.).—Five hostile airships attacked the northeast coast of England and the southeast coast of Scotland last night.

The official announcement on the raid says that the movements of the raiders appeared uncertain, adding: "A few bombs were dropped in Yorkshire, but there are no details regarding the casualties or damage."

GOVERNOR CARLSON WINS IN CONVENTION

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Pueblo, Colo., May 2.—By a vote of 4 to 2, Governor Carlson was today elected delegate-at-large to the republican national convention at Chicago, over Eugene Grubb of Hartford, Connecticut, who voted 64 for Carlson and 88 for Grubb.

Other delegates-at-large elected were: Philip B. Stewart, El Paso; Karl Snyder, Denver; Charles W. Waterman, Denver.

Delegates were elected from the Second district: Fred O. Roof, Pueblo; Daniel Taylor, Las Animas.

Fourth district delegates are: John A. Ewing, Lake; Buckley Wells, San Miguel.

Dr. Hubert Work, of Pueblo, was elected national committeeman.

The feature of the convention was a contest in the Denver delegation which resulted in the vote of that delegation being polled individually amid scenes of extraordinary disorder.

The delegates at large to the republican national convention at Chicago were not instructed to support any particular candidate.

THREE KILLED AND 4 BADLY INJURED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Trenton, N. J., May 2.—Three workmen were killed, four probably fatally injured and three others slightly hurt today by an explosion which demolished a big department of Chandler Oil Cloth company's plant at Yardville, near this city. Several adjoining structures were wrecked and nearby stores and dwelling houses were badly damaged by the force of the blast.

Two buildings of the oil cloth plant were destroyed and the other four badly damaged. The explosion is believed to have been caused by a spark from the machinery igniting a large quantity of gasoline. Twenty-five employees were at the plant when the accident occurred. The dead are: PETER WILLIAMS, of Yardville; HARRY TAYLOR, of Yardville; EDWARD FORKER, of Yardville.

New Chief at Ojinaga.

Presidio, Tex., May 2.—Jose Cepeda has been appointed to succeed Col. Jose Rojas as commander-in-chief of the Ojinaga garrison. Four hundred men are reported on the way to Ojinaga.

Those who demand him say "Nominating him and see." Those who oppose, say "Let's not take a chance on the whole campaign being dampened by having to make a warned nomination. Take Teddy now and have done with uncertainty."

It is one of the most amazing facts in political history that the man who split the republican party as it has not been split since Grant's time is looked upon to reunite it.

Over and over, the leaders drone that Hughes will split the party, that he is no organization man, but Roosevelt will not only give a strong administration but strengthen the organization. The secret of this odd belief is in the career of Roosevelt.

As president, he always carried the fight to the opposition. He never waited to be attacked. He was like the French general who was told at the Marne that the men were exhausted. "So are the Germans," he shouted, "attack."

Again they brought him word that the guns were short of ammunition. "So are German's guns. Attack."

This was Roosevelt in the White House. He attacked. He rushed the enemy trenches and he fed his own troops.

In Washington every newspaperman believes in Roosevelt fervently. He never waited to be attacked. Every congressman, every clerk, every scrub-woman, is for or against him with a whole heart. This is certainly a tribute to the favor he managed to bestow on the crowd he selected for favor. He used to take a selected group of correspondents into the White House and simply make their hair stand up by the frankness with which he told of every move he was making in the Japanese imbroglio, in the fight with the railroads, in the bitter battle with the packers, and, in fact, with every great piece of work that came up in his administration. He would read them confidential foreign dispatches, repeat conversations with ambassadors and put the selected few in touch with the whole situation.

Danger! It never made the least trouble, because the correspondents knew exactly how far they could go in reproduction and they never failed to sense the situation as the president wished them to. Hence it followed that groups of newspapermen hated him and other groups were with him.

How Wilson Stands.

Of Wilson it may be said with truth that, starting with all the newspapers in the land pulling for him, he will end his first term without a newspaper friend on earth. All because of temperament. It was Chauncey M. Depew who said humorously at a dinner in Washington not long ago that Benjamin Harrison had the reputation of being the coldest man ever elected to the presidency—up to his

(Continued on Page Two.)

FUNSTON'S ORDER TO ELIMINATE BORDER RAIDERS IS UNCHANGED

Carranza's Offer to Put 25,000 Men in Northern Mexico to Hunt Down Bandits Conditioned on Evacuation.

FIRST CHIEF MUST SHOW WHAT HE CAN DO

Pershing Not to Return North of Border Until Ability Is Shown to Restore and Keep Order.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, May 2.—Developments here in the Mexican situation tonight awaited advice from General Scott as to his further conferences with General Obregon at El Paso. The war department had received no report from the chief of staff up to a late hour.

Administration officials declared the situation to be unchanged in any respect after President Wilson and his cabinet had conferred at the regular Tuesday meeting. Secretary Baker said later that General Funston's original orders to pursue the Columbus raiders into Mexico still stood, as did the original purpose of the expedition.

No Purpose to Withdraw.

There was no indication tonight of any change in the determination of President Wilson not to accept any proposal of the Carranza government conditioned on the immediate withdrawal of the American forces in Mexico. This element of the suggestions presented by General Obregon at the military conference and by Elias Arredondo, General Carranza's ambassador-designate here, has so far proved a stumbling block to an agreement for wider co-operation in the bandit chase, the object of General Scott's discussions with the war minister.

Carranza Makes Offer.

From Mexican sources it was learned today that based upon the immediate withdrawal of the American troops, General Carranza has offered through his two representatives to place an active army of 25,000 men in northern Mexico as soon as the Americans were withdrawn. The offer was accompanied by assurances, it is said, that more than half of this force would be so placed as to guarantee border towns from future bandit raids, while the remainder would be used in a vigorous pursuit of bandits until the whole territory adjacent to the border had been absolutely cleared of outlaws.

Proposal Not Accepted.

It was the condition of immediate American withdrawal attached to the offer, it is understood, which led to the interruption of the El Paso conference while Generals Scott and Funston laid the situation before President Wilson. They had no power to deal on that basis. There is nothing to indicate that any such power has been conferred upon them in the additional instructions sent by Secretary Baker at their request and after conferences with the president.

Wants to Be Shown.

Officials still maintained silence today as to the nature of the new instructions to General Scott. It is believed, however, that he was authorized to make it clear to General Obregon that while no proposal for immediate withdrawal would be entertained, the Washington government would welcome a demonstration of the intention and ability of the de facto government to carry out its program.

There is reason to believe that the American officers now have authority to make concessions in the way of limiting the zone in which General Pershing's forces will operate until a demonstration has been made. Such questions as that of using Mexican railways to supply the American troops also may be waived, it is understood, if they embarrass the de facto government in its domestic relations. The American army officials are confident of their ability to maintain the shortened supply line by motor truck.

Just what would be required in the way of a demonstration by the Mexicans is not known. The production of Villa's body or of positive proof that he has ceased to be a factor in the situation, through death or any other cause, undoubtedly would weigh with the officials. The bandit has been the only figure among the outlaws of the border region who could gather about him a force sufficient to menace the relations between the two governments because of the boldness of his operations.

Reasons for Inactivity.

In explaining General Carranza's reason for not taking immediate steps toward further co-operation in the pursuit of the bandits, his representatives here have pointed to the fact

that any movement of Mexican troops in the region where the American force has been operating has been the subject of instant suspicion by the American press and also of military reports to the war department. In addition, they point out the increasing danger of clashes between the two forces should both press their campaigns against the bandits simultaneously.

The Mexican Argument.

If the American forces were withdrawn, the Mexican spokesmen argue, the crushing out of brigandage would become a matter of personal pride with the Carranza commanders, whereas, it is now a matter of competition and possible jealousy which would itself lead to clashes.

Mr. Arredondo has forwarded to General Carranza a report of his conference yesterday with Secretary Lansing, when he renewed his arguments for withdrawal. He was told then that diplomatic discussion would not be taken up until the El Paso conference was concluded.

Protests Against Interpreter.

A protest against the continued employment of the interpreter who has been aiding Generals Scott and Funston at their conferences with General Obregon was received at the embassy today from Capul Garcia, the de facto government representative in El Paso and interpreter for General Obregon. The nature of the complaint was not revealed and Mr. Arredondo did not communicate it to either the state or war departments. According to the dispatch, Henry Ames, an American who has long been engaged in business in Mexico, has been interpreting for the American officers.

Secretary Lansing and other officials were asked today if they had received information that so-called interventionists in El Paso and elsewhere along the border were unusually active during the progress of the military conference. They replied that no new indications of such activity had been received.

Officials declined to comment on reports from Laredo that customs collectors on the border had received new orders as to shipments of ammunition of ammunition into Mexico.

Calles Called TO MEXICO CITY FOR CONFERENCE

Will Be Divested of One Title
So That He May Be Constitutionally Elected to Governorship of Sonora.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Douglas, Ariz., May 2.—Gen. P. Elias Calles has been summoned to Mexico City by Venustiano Carranza, head of the de facto government of Mexico, for a conference which will terminate, friends of Calles say, in the present military governor of Sonora being divested of that rank but retained as commander-in-chief of the military in Sonora.

This was learned today when it became definitely known in Mexican circles that Adolfo de la Huerta, for some time first assistant in the treasury department of Mexico, had been appointed civil governor of Sonora. He is said to be en route to Sonora at this time to take office.

General Calles will leave within the next day or two for El Paso in the United States. It was learned late today, intending to join General Obregon and accompany him south.

Calles' displacement as governor has been repeatedly denied both by him and other Mexican officials. It was not until this afternoon that a grudging admission was made that there was truth in the rumor which has persisted for several days. At the same time private telegrams from Mexico City to an American mining man confirmed the report. It is now reported in Mexican circles that General Carranza made the appointment of de la Huerta after the departure of General Obregon for the border and without the knowledge or consent of the war secretary, who has had considerable power in the past in dictating the trend of the Sonora situation.

Calles' friends say that the move to displace him as governor is confirmation of a report received a few days ago from the national capital, that General Carranza had determined to make Calles commander-in-chief of the forces in Sonora. This, they say, will leave him free to become a candidate for governor at the constitutional elections. If he is retained in the governorship, he would be unable to be a candidate to succeed himself, under the rule adopted by the constitutional party.

During the absence of General Calles in Mexico City, General Gomez will command the de facto forces in northern Chihuahua and along the Chihuahua border. Gen. Rafael Estrada will command the army operating against the Yaqui Indians.

Gomez is acknowledged to be the most brainy and the bravest leader in Sonora.

Montoya Bets on Hubbell.

Santa Fe, May 2.—Nestor Montoya, former speaker of the house and editor of La Bandera American in Albuquerque, who is acting as interpreter in the federal court and one of the standpat republicans wearing a Roosevelt button, today took up a bet of \$100 even money posted at the Hank saloon, that Thomas H. Catorn will defeat Frank A. Hubbell for the republican nomination for the United States senate, and then posted another bet for \$100 even that Hubbell would defeat Catorn, which thus far has found no taker.

GENERAL SCOTT'S DIPLOMACY ONCE MORE EFFECTIVE FOR GOVERNMENT

American Chief of Staff Meets
Obregon in Secret and Two
Military Men Have Lunch-
eon and Talk.

MEXICAN COMMANDER FINALLY SEES LIGHT

Negotiations Take Form of
Showing Friendship of United
States for Mexico and
Necessity for Peace.

NEGOTIATIONS STILL MAKING PROGRESS

El Paso, Tex., May 2.—At 8 o'clock tonight, eight hours after his conference with General Obregon, General Scott handed the following statement to the Associated Press:

"We are still conferring in a spirit of mutual good will, and hope to arrive at a solution that will be satisfactory to both of our governments. There will be nothing more for publication."

"Obregon and Scott."

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
El Paso, Tex., May 2.—Marked progress toward an agreement was made today by the American and Mexican conferees considering the United States troops dispositions in Mexico, according to unofficial but authoritative advice. It is believed how the matter may be threshed out in the next day or so.

This progress was due to the fact, it was said, that General Obregon had concluded there was no possibility of forcing the intention of the Washington government not to withdraw General Pershing's expeditionary force immediately.

Does Not Wish War.
The attitude of the Mexican minister of war is believed to have been described by a Mexican official who took part in the first conference in Juarez; who is closely conversant with the entire situation and who said:

"Between two evils you must choose the lesser. It would be folly to suppose the de facto government desires war."

It was gathered from this that the Mexicans had decided not to press the question of withdrawal with the possibility that a break might follow.

Takes New Turn.

The negotiations today took an entirely unexpected turn. In the morning it was announced that there probably would be a meeting of the conferees in the afternoon, with Generals Scott and Funston representing the United States, and in the afternoon, with General Obregon and Trevino representing Mexico. At noon, however, General Scott walked unattended from his private car to the Hotel Paso del Norte, leaving General Funston to lunch alone in the car; about the same time General Obregon crossed over from Juarez in his touring car and proceeded to the same place.

Scott's Diplomacy Wins.

Arriving at the hotel, General Scott and General Obregon went to a room on the eighth floor reserved by A. J. McQuatters, president of the Alvarado Mining and Milling company, which has large interests at Parral, the scene of the recent outbreak of Mexicans against the American troops. It became known then that the two generals were to be the guests at luncheon of Mr. McQuatters, a personal friend of both.

At this meeting, which began at noon and lasted well into the night, General Scott is reported to have employed the tactics which he successfully employed in his negotiations with Villa, the Gerontimo incident and other affairs, and which won for him the reputation of being the official peace-maker of the Washington government.

He is said to have indicated to General Obregon these things:

Best Friend of Mexico.
That the United States is the best friend Mexico has got.

That President Wilson only wishes to see Mexico rid of the Villistas and as soon as this is accomplished, the American troops will be withdrawn.

That it appears that the attitude of the United States government has not been properly understood, since, far from seeking intervention, it is the very thing it wishes to avoid.

That finally, the majority of the American people, and even the military are in accord with President Wilson's desire to avoid intervention.

Villistas Still Strong.
In addition to giving General Obregon this information, General Scott is reported to have assured him that the United States government had been informed that the Villista element still was very strong in Chihuahua and Durango, and it felt that it must take every precaution against the repetition of such incidents as the Columbus raid.

Washington, he is asserted to have